THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896.

Washington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. 2384 Editorial Rooms A 86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. per week, by carrier.....

Reduced Rates to Clubs. oscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

WEEKLY.

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

An communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places— PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 35

O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 6th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

There has not, in the past three weeks, been a column in all the newspapers in the land about a third term of Mr. Cleveland.

Just now, when it is possible that Russia may need its gold to carry on war, it cannot be relied upon to take a popu-

bluster prepare for peace." Perhaps Governor Matthews will write

out the money plank of a platform upon which he will consent to stand as a candidate and go down in defeat. Sultan: "Exchange, what are the great

powers doing?" "They're talking now." Sultan to the Grand Vizier: "Send word to the Kurds to go on with the killing." The champions of Governor McKinley

are saying, because his opponents recognize the strength of their favorite, that they are organizing the field against him.

A cuckoo paper defending the administration's financial policy, says: "The call for the new loan must tend to settle business." Business is pretty effectually settled already.

If, as rumored, England has purchased Delagoa bay from Portugal, she has made "a ten strike" and obtained a vantage ground of immense value in any African dispute.

The latest reports from Kentucky indicate that neither political party will have a senatorial caucus, but will go into the election and there make their first show of strength.

The story that the President sounded the rulers of Germany, Russia and France regarding their attitude toward the Monroe doctrine before he ventured into the Venezuelan affair needs to be strengthened by facts.

Jan. 1, 1896, a Constitution went into effect in South Carolina without the sanction of the people, which deprived at least 100,000 men of the voting age of the right of suffrage. Yet, strange to say, it has not caused any comment.

When Secretary Chase offered popular loans during the war he brought them near to the people through special agencies and advertised them through thousand channels. What is the present administration doing to popularize the loan it is offering?

It must be that Indiana Democrats forgot all about Jackson's day, else some of them would not be talking of celebrating it when they hold their convention. Celebrating Jan. 8 some day in February would be equivalent to Fourth of July celebration in August.

Those who are talking of Governor Altgeld as a presidential possibility seem to forget that he is debarred by the Constitution of the United States, not having been born in this country. That however, would be no obstacle in the opinion of such persons as would like to vote for him.

It is not only on financial questions that Senators Voorhees and Turple fail to represent Indiana. They do not stand for the State in any respect. Mr. Voorhees is not in touch with his party, while Mr. Turple never achieved even the dignity of a figurehead. He is simply a

Time and again Democrats, and even Populists, when the government has not wanted money, have advocated postal savings banks for the reception of the savings of the people. Now that the government is in need of money it is hoped the persons alluded to will not object to the passage of such a measure.

The New York Press, in a double leaded editorial, says that Americans will not interfere if Germany and Great Britain desire to try titles, but predicts that if Russia and France join Germany this Nation will forget the admonitions of Washington's farewell address and go to the help of the other Anglo-Saxon nation. There is reason to suspect that the Press is assuming too much. If European nations desire to change the geography of the other hemisphere let them do it. Meanwhile, we could secure financial and industrial independence for the new nation.

It is said the National Association of Manufacturers, which is soon to meet in Chicago, will ask Congress to create a new department whose head shall be called the "Secretary of Commerce" and mber of the Cabinet. There is prejudice against creating new offices, and yet there is quite as If the department should include manuhardly be separated, it would rank in syndicate to get the bonds on the most | had the labor and got the money to buy importance with any other department. | unfavorable terms for the government. | our cattle and our other products." In | ernor.

One of the strongest arguments in favor would introduce in the Cabinet and administration an element which heretofore has been conspicuously lacking,

viz., a business element. INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The excellent and admirable work which the correspondent of the London Chronicle has been doing at Washington is fitly concluded by his interviews with members of the Senate and House the establishment by the United States | put millions into its coffers. The Morand England of a permanent court of gan syndicate and the silver State Seninternational arbitration. To each member of the two committees the correspondent put the question:

Would it, in your opinion, be well for the governments of the United States and Great Britain to endeavor to agree on the constitution of a permanent court or tribunal of allies the Morgan syndicate can have, arbitration to which all questions at issue between the two governments, not involving national autonomy or honor, should be submitted for decision when diplomatic negotiations fail?

The replies were unanimously and strongly in favor of such an arrangement. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, speaking for the committee, and, as he believed, for the whole House, said: "The establishment of such a court would be the best work the governments could do for the two nations and for mankind." The correspondent concludes that the American Congress and people would favor the establishment of such a tribunal, and closes with the significant statement that "the nation desiring arbitration is in a civilized attitude and the nation refusing it is in an uncivilized attitude." The suggestion for the establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration between the United States and England is not a new one, though it has never been made before amid circumstances which gave it so much cal. It would doubtless be impossible to The old adage "In time of peace pre- create a general international tribunal | Carlisle put forth his announcement for the European powers to "In time of war | English speaking nations it ought to be | for nearly a week the public was led to | street, which will have 390 rooms, expects to | enactment of the McKinley law and the indicate in a general way how such a tribunal might be constituted. It said: What we want is a permanent tribunal of reat jurists, who will not only be impar-

tial, but will act on strict principles of law and justice. Such a court could be constructed with the greatest possible ease. Let us agree with America that a tribunal shall be constructed by taking three judges from the Supreme Court of the United States and three judges from our Judicial Committee and letting them sit together to hear any cause referred to them by the two governments. Further, let it be arranged that, as give its award as the award of the whole ourt, and not as the award of the majority, and that the members of the court shall ake an oath of secrecy, so that the decisions of the court shall not be weakened by people declaring that the award would have en otherwise if this or that judge had not been a crank on some point or other. Lastly, let the court, before it begins its deerations, draw lots, and let the judge on whom the lot falls be given two votes, in case of the members being equal on both sides, and in order that a definite decision hould be given in each case. Such a tribunal as this would, we believe, be perfectly competent to try most of the cases to which arbitration would be applicable. The fact that the common law is part of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the ultimate authority in our tribunals, would enable the judges to understand each other's way of thinking. This court of high commission, as it might not inaptly be called, would have a united mind in regard to fundamentals, and would have little or no difficulty in settling a scheme of procedure. That it would command the respect of both countries it is needless to say; for just as all Englishmen look with admiration on the upreme Court of the United States, so all Americans respect that bicameral body of judges which sometimes sits as the House of Lords, and sometimes as the Judicial

Committee of the Privy Council. The Spectator is a leading organ of public opinion in England, and would probably take the same position on the question now that it did three years ago. Its suggestions as to the composition of the proposed tribunal are ingenious, and show how easy it would be to create a high court that would command the confidence and respect of both nations. That a justice of the Supreme Court could be entirely impartial in the arbitration of international disputes is shown by the fact that in the Bering sea tribunal, which sat at Paris in 1893, Justice Harlan voted against the United States on four of the five points submitted.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Norman's timely agitation of the subject may give it new interest in both countries and perhaps incite measures that may lead to practical results. At all events, if the English press and people receive the suggestion of an international court of arbitration with disfavor, "then," as the Chronicle correspondent says, "the world will see that America is ahead of England in the most striking characteristic of a civilized people."

THE ALLIES OF THE MORGAN SYN-DICATE.

The Morgan syndicate comes into every free silver speech for as vigorous abuse as the Senators of that faith can command, and they are adepts in epithet. There is no doubt that the syndicate deserves censure for the course it has pursued in reference to the bond deal and the working of the "endless chain" of the greenbacks to make the filling up of the gold reserve necessary. But the Vests and the Stewarts of the Senate are in no position to criticise. They have done nothing the past two years that has not had a bad influence upon the credit of the United States. It is their constant pushing to the front of the silver issue which has tended to cause whatever distrust there is as to

the securities of this government. So far as the Morgan syndicate is concerned, it can well afford to be denounced by the silverites in the Senate, since it matters very little to the Morgan combination what these people say of them so long as what they say and do helps them to make millions out of the traffic in bonds. The syndicate is under great obligation to these men. But for these Senators that condition would not exist which enabled Mr. Morgan to make the profitable purchase of bonds last February. If those Senators would cease their opposition to the House bond bill and their scheming to force their silver bullion upon the country at double its market value the two issues of bonds voted by the House could be sold at a much reason for a department and sec- and pushing free coinage to the front of commerce as of agriculture. on all occasions they have furnished the they have the gold. Had we made the conditions which make it impossible to factures as well as commerce, and the place a popular loan at a low rate of goods and the gold, too, and the labortwo are so closely allied that they can interest and possible for the Morgan ing man in New England would have

price to continue the line of action which has characterized them for two years. For the Senators from the silver States to denounce the Morgan syndicate is as consistent as it would be for the pot to call the kettle black. Those Senators threaten to throttle all legislation until the free coinage of silver is granted They demand free coinage because it will double the values in silver. The Morgan syndicate drives hard bargains with committees on foreign affairs relative to the government because such bargains ators are a good pair, animated by the same purpose, namely, personal greed, Both are intent on extorting money from the people. As it now stands, these silver Senators are the most useful Their work for themselves will fail, but it has and will continue to help the syndicate.

UNNECESSARY WRATH. The President is evidently very indigant because he has been charged with making another contract with the Morgan syndicate. The President never appears to advantage when he writes or speaks under the incitement of anger. Consequently, his letter to Senator Caffery is lacking in the dignity which is expected of a President. What the President says of the course of certain Democratic newspapers in New York is true; but, unfortunately, the report that he had made an arrangement with the Morgan syndicate to negotiate another issue of bonds first appeared in the New York Evening Post, and had for its authority members of the syndicate. The President allowed this impression to prevail for several days. Indeed, it was the general impression of the country that | the city. weight. Nor is it visionary or chimeri- such an arrangement had been made until at midnight last Sunday Secretary ago a resolution was introduced in the been made. The midnight announce-British House of Commons favoring the | ment of a popular loan did not tend to establishment of such a tribunal, and, change the opinion which had been formwhile it failed of adoption, it received ing for several days. The subsequent very favorable consideration. The Lon- predictions of treasury officials to the don Spectator favored it in a leading effect that the popular loan, as it is editorial, and even went so far as to called, would not succeed warranted the conclusion that the administration did not want it to succeed.

The President talks about partisan malice as if Republicans had willfully misrepresented him in connection with all gain by concentration, and at the same the proclaimed deal with the Morgan syndicate. This is trifling. No representative Republican has assailed the President's motives. Senator Sherman showed how he had blundered, but he n our Judicial Committee, the court shall | did not impugn his motives. The fact is that the long silence of the President after it was announced by his own organs that he had negotiated a loan with the Morgan syndicate, and the attitude of the administration toward the socalled popular loan have furnished reasonable ground for whatever criticism Republican papers have made.

> During the ten years from 1883 to 1893 the average excess of government revenue over expenditures each year was \$71,916,014. This was applied to the payment of interest-bearing bonds. The public debt reached its highest point Sept. 1, 1865. From that time until the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland in 1893 this indebtedness was reduced \$1,881,367,873, or an average of \$68,-632,000 per year. Every dollar of this reduction was made under Republican legislation, and nearly all of it by Republican administrations. Now mark the contrast. From March 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1895, during which period the Democratic party had control of all branches of the government, the national debt increased \$162,602,214, an average increase of \$59,127,600 a year during two and three-fourths years, against an average decrease of nearly \$69,000,000 a year during twenty-seven years under Republican administrations. In the making of debt the Democratic party is an endless chain.

The Louisville Courier-Journal parts company with its usual candor when makes the Republicans in the Senate responsible for the Democrats who have been assigned to the finance and other committees of the Senate. For years it has been the custom of each party in the Senate to name the Senators which it desires to have on the committees. The caucuses of the two leading parties select the committees, and there is no precedent where the party in the majority has not accepted the names presented by the minority for the different committees. Voorhees, Vest, Harris, Jones and the other free silver Democrats who constitute the entire Democratic portion of the finance committee were selected and presented by the Democrats in the Senate, and the Republicans accepted them just as the Democrats accepted the Republicans selected for that committee two years ago. The Courier-Journal cannot make anything by such gross misrepresentations.

When Senator Teller says to the Reublican Senators who favor the House revenue bill, and to the Republican majority in the House that their measure designed to get the government out of its trouble shall not pass unless these sixty or seventy to one do something which he regards as wise and which they regard as very unwise, he assumes the attitude of those who believe that autocrats shall rule. Indeed, one might add that he stands in legislation in the attitude toward the majority as do those individuals who place a pistol in the face of the traveler and demand his valuables. Senator Teller may imagine that he will help the cause of free silver, but he is mistaken. He will arouse the resentment of the Republican party of the whole country against the pretensions of the silver State Senators. It will be an unlucky day for free silver when Senator Teller and two or three others claiming to be Republicans defeat a Republican measure.

Abraham Lincoln possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of taking a common-sense view of things. Commenting on the folly of importing from England products that we might manufacture ourselves, he said: "We have the goods; goods at home we would have had the

In fact, the syndicate could well afford | those days most of the manufacturing in of such a department would be that it to pay the free coinage Senators a good this country was done in New England, but the fact that a great deal is now done in other parts of the country does

not weaken the argument. The gold reserve is not the only thing that needs protecting. American industries need protecting against a policy that would sacrifice them to foreign competition; our foreign trade needs protecting against destructive raids; our government revenue needs protecting till it shall exceed expenditures; our currency needs protecting against attacks from within, and the entire country needs protecting against incompetence in high places and hysterical statesmanship. With a reasonable amount of this kind of protection the gold reserve would take care of itself and the bond selling era would come to an end.

A few months ago, commenting on the prospective increase of office-room facilities by the construction of new buildings, the Journal expressed surprise that so few of our large manufacturing and industrial interests had offices in the central part of the city. Attention was called to the fact that they are located on the Belt railroad, in the suburbs, and in all directions remote from the business center, near the stock yards, in West Indianapolis, at Brightwood, or in other outlying districts. The only way to reach them is by mail, by telephone or by a personal visit. The mail is often too slow, the telephone is not always satisfactory, and a personal visit takes too much time. If one wishes to have a personal interview with the proprietor of an establishment on the northern edge of the city and with another on the western or southern boundary, it takes the better part of a day to see them. In order to concentrate and expedite business it was urged that every manufacturing establishment in the suburbs, on the Belt railroad and in the natural territory tributary to Indianapolis should have an office in the central part of

Either this suggestion has taken root or manufacturers themselves are beginning to

Manufacturers in the gas belt are begining to feel the necessity of having a central office which can be reached by their customers. Every manufacturing firm in the gas belt ought to have an Indianapolis office. and I am in correspondence with a number at the present time. I have heard from sevwho look with favor on the idea of establishing headquarters here.

Every argument in favor of manufacturers in the gas belt establishing headquarters here applies with equal force to the opening of central offices by manufacturers on the Belt railroad or in the suburbs. They would time would encourage the construction of modern office buildings.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Unwittingly. "How large were the diamonds?" asked the press agent, pausing in the writing of the account for publication. "About as large as chestnuts," confessed

he actress unwittingly.

Tenable. "That little woman passes here every day," said the junior partner. "I wonder if she is married or single?" "Widow, I guess," said the senior part-

ner. "She looks perfectly contented." The theory was tenable.

Some Fine Writing.

"H'm," said the managing editor, "You ay that Mr. Goin's performance 'left no grating edge to mar nihe rich feast of

"Yes, sir." "Well what do you mean by it? I hope you do not mean to insinuate that our intelligent

constituents eat their humor with a knife?" Argument Closed.

"The case is just like this: Those pigeaded Boers have got a lot of gold in their country that they won't mine themselves; see? Consequently, and very properly, enterprising men are going to get that gold. Just like the case of the American Indians." "And if those enterprising men don't spend the gold after they have got it, but choose to save it, does civilization require that it be taken away from them in turn?" "You talk like an idiot!"

Mutual Civility.

London Letter in Boston Transcript. Englishmen honestly believe they have een hardly used. They are modestly tak ing credit to themselves for great magnanimity in keeping cool under serious provoca-tion. In no single instance within my knowledge have they been a whit less friendly and cordial to Americans now in England, on account of the existing misunderstanding. Carnestly inquisitive, they have been reweight to American arguments. I have been made weary daily by trying to explain to English friends the American side of the ontention. I have no doubt that most other Americans in London are having the same experience. A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette suggests modestly that one of the best influences for peace would be for each American in England to write to his friends it home saying how nicely he has been treated the past few days in this country, in spite of the unkind things that are being aid about Englishmen in the United States. Well. I cheerfully bear witness to the uniform forbearance and courtesy of the Engish people as far as I am concerned, but I venture to affirm that Englishmen in America will readily give the same testimony regarding their intercourse with the native population during the past week.

Great Britain's Duty. The Independent. We are not impressed by the widely re peated declaration that the warning given the United States to Great Britain that he Monroe doctrine must be enforced has emancipated Great Britain from all obligaion to protect the Armenian Christians from their murderous oppressors. The war scare, precipitated by a paragraph in the President's message more plain spoken than inlomatic, lasted but two days. It was a foolish scare, for it was inconceivable that our two governments should not come to a conclusion of their difficulties without dishonor to either. Great Britain's duties are not changed, for we are not going to tie her hands. If we had any serious quarrel with her we would adjourn it in the interests of humanity.

The Silver Senators.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. And the Tellers and Wolcotts and all the est of them. Democrats as well as Repubicans, will be dealt with as soon as their people have a chance at them, as Blackourn and Cameron have been dealt with. t is time the people let the Senate know what is thought of its delay, its procrasti-

One of Roosevelt's Reforms. New York Special.

The police have been ordered to stop al whistling persons after midnight and tell

them to keep quiet. The colored citizen will now kick on reform. So They Did.

Perhaps the English were not with Jame-

on, but we notice that when he was ejected they acted put out.

In Danger. Philadelphia Inquirer. In short, the whole collection of European

nations are now skating gaily around on

very thin ice. Lively Times.

Kansas City Journal. It will be noticed that Br'er John Bull is

In the Union. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. New Jersey is no longer a foreign country. She has installed a Republican Gov-

THE ARKANSAS SENATOR OPENS LONG FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

He Advocates Adoption of the Free Coinage Silver Substitute for the House Bond Measure.

DEBATE ON HOUSE RULES

WALKER MAKES A FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION OF HIS COMMITTEE.

But a Majority of the Members Vote Against Him-Representative Hepburn Also Suffers Defent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The debate on the Senate free-coinage substitute for the House bond bill was opened to-day by Senator Jones, of Arkansas in a two hours' speech, which was followed with close attention by Senators on both sides of the chamber. Mr. Jones took strong grounds in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver, contending that was the only method by which the distress in the country could be alleviated and the Treasury Department relieved from its present dependence on the speculative holders of gold. There was no reply to Mr. Jones's argument to-lay, but the debate will be resumed when the Senate meets again on

During the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, a resolution was adopted appropriating \$250 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Pritchard called up the amendments he offered to the revenue bill to increase the duties on certain kinds of clays, marble, see the matter in the same light. A local agent who has charge of the construction of wool and coal, for the purpose of addressing at least. The Senate then, at 3:50 o'clock, entirely practicable. About three years | believe that such an arrangement had have no trouble in getting occupants. He free coinage of silver. He denounced the Southern Democrats for their recreancy to their own section. Their tariff law had brought unexampled prosperity to the New England manufacturers and bankruptcy and ruin to the farmers and producers of the

> When Mr. Pritchard had finished Mr. Hil hided the former for the inconsistency of his State. North Carolina, he said, occupled a peculiar situation in Congress, and not see how her people could be gratified. Some time ago the same Legislature in North Carolina had elected two Senators by the same combination. A few days ago one of them (Mr. Butler) had denounced the Democratic party for being false to its pledges of tariff reform. To-day the other end of the combination told the Senate that he favored the re-enactment of the McKinley law.

> "ANCIENT FICTIONS." Mr. White occupied the remainder of the time before the expiration of the morning hour with a speech in favor of some practical modifications of the Senate rules. He did not mince words in his characterization of the rules and the "ancient fictions" they perpetuated. The great evil which he especially inveighed against was that which permitted interminable gebate on any question and placed it in the power of a single

Senator to hold the Senate at his mercy so long as he could talk or have read anything, no matter whether it was relevant or not. He favored Senator Hill's proposition. put forward in the last Congress, for cloture whenever the majority of the Senate was ready to vote. He also favored a "quorumcounting" device, to do away with another parliamentary fiction. The antiquity of the nate rules, in his opinion, did not make them sacred, and they should not be allowed to stand in the way of parliamentary progress. He carefully reviewed the abuses that had grown more and more intolerable, and cited many instances where the plain will of the majority had been thwarted for days weeks and months by the determined stand of-the minority. The dignity of the Senate would not be maintained by clinging to rules which permitted interminable filibustering, and must eventually bring the Senate into discredit with the people. "The objections to the procedure of the Senate which I have urged," he said, "are not conceived n partisanship, but arise from a deliberately formed judgment that the public welfare is involved and that it is imperative that attention should be paid to the wellgrounded and universal demand for the adoption of an improved plan. Our rules should be reasonable; in harmony with the period for which we legislate and the civlization of which we partake. Let us have ample argument, but not argument lasting long after all have ceased to listen. Let us protect the minority, but permit the majority to assert their manifest privilege. At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, introduced a resolution congratulating the Transvaal on its stand for independence. It was referred to the committee on for-

SPEECH BY ARKANSAS JONES. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then took the floor and spoke on the free coinage substigarding every aspect of the American point tute for the House bond bill. "It is claimed of view and genuinely anxious to give full that this bill," said Mr. Jones, "was framed passed through the House in response to the wishes of the President of the United States. It is also said that the bill is entirely unsatisfactory to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury from the fact that the bonds provided for are not specifically payable in gold. The President considers the treasury in an unsatisfactory if not in a critical condition. If a condition of reasonable prosperity can be restored among the masses of the people there will be no difficulty whatever about the condi tion of the treasury. The present deficiency results, in our opinion, from the much greater evil of the unsatisfactory condition of the people. An issue of bonds is doubtless oon to that small class of persons who have large incomes which they have not the knowledge, industry or courage to use profitably, who long for investments upon which they may draw interest without any greater labor than clipping coupons; but to no other class is an issue of bonds de-

"It is true that the government is not collecting as much revenue just at this time as is needed, and some steps should be taken to provide for the deficiency. Secretary of the Treasury, however, in his official report shows that this deficiency will be temporary and not continuous beyond a few months. The amendment proposed by the committee, if enacted into law, will amply provide for this, for the issue of about \$50,000,000 in silver certificates against the seignoriage now held in bars in the treasury is one of its features, while the deficiency estimated by Mr. Carlisle is far

"There must be something radically wrong if the richest and freest nation on the globe is in such a condition of absolute relplessness and dependence as the President seems to consider us now. The conditions of distress not only in this country. but in England, Germany and France, the great nations of the world, will not be denied by any one. How does it happen that in a time of profound peace all over the world, with abundant harvests, with no pestilence or other such calamity, a condition of things can exist? No local cause can account for it, for it embraces all the greatest nations in the world. There must be some cause operating in all countries to cause such widespread distress, uniform in character. That cause seems clearly to be the falling in prices which has cursed and blasted this country for

twenty years. EVERY FALL NOT AN EVIL. Of course, every fall of prices is not an evil. A fall which results from improved methods of production, or from improved and cheapened transportation, is a blessing, and brings prosperity to producers, while it showers its blessings upon the consumers. There is, however, one commodity which, when affected in its value, necessarily affects all other things in the world, in all countries and among all civilized people, to-wit: Money-suppose money to be doubled in value, suddenly it would take then just one-half as much of it to buy any given article as it would have taken before not complaining of ennul these crisp Jan- the rise in its value. This rise in the value of money then would find its expression, its visible manifestation, in a fall of general prices to 50 per cent. of their former scale, while money would remain nominally just as it was before; and the superficial observer

ransportation, and not in the change in the

"The volume of money lessening not absolutely, but in proportion to the volume of trade, has of necessity continually increased the value of money, and by this hidden, unseen and covert means confiscation of the property of the masses for the benefit of hose individuals has been and is being accomplished, and this condition of things must and will continue so long as the laws remain as they are now. The causes which have operated to produce the political results will continue so long as the laws re-main as they are now. The causes which have operated to produce the political results will continue their operation in the same line. Prices which have been in the last twenty years reduced, say, 50 per cent., will in the next twenty years be reduced 50 per cent, more "The great body of those who declare themselves sound-money men say that they are in favor of international bimetallism.

Almost everybody in this country admits that if the United States, England, Germany and France should agree to open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver at 51/4 to 1 or 16 to 1 that silver would at once resume its old value, and that conditions of general prosperity existing prior to 1873 would be at once and permanently restored. Nobody would suffer wrong—even the bondholders would get their own, with interest. This, I believe, is the almost unlversal conviction. But we are assured that Great Britain will not consent to this, and for the selfish reasons of a small class of bankers who disregard other interests, even in England. When it is clear that England will not consent to an international agreement and that France and Gerwill not move with England, juestion comes home to us, what will the people of the United States do? A tre-mendous responsibility in this emergency, in my opinion, rests upon us as a nation. If other nations will not join us in this move-ment in the interest of humanity, it is our

duty to undertake it alone. believe that the unlimited coinage of silver would, by reviving commerce, increase our revenues and do away absolutely with retense of a necessity to issue and that under that bill such a revival in business would take place that no issue of onds could be claimed to be necessary. There is nothing for us to do but to present the system we believe in, to discuss it, and appeal at last to the great tribunal which must decide it. The friends of bimetallism are ready and anxious to have the people settle this question. They hope and believe t will be speedily and well done. Mr. Jones spoke for about two hours. When he had finished Mr. Teller asked him

what speed it was proposed to make with the consideration of the bill and when a vote would be asked. Mr. Jones replied that, as there was quite a number of Senators who desired to be

irned until Monday

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE. Day Spent in Discussing the Committee Report on Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The House gave its time to-day to discussion of the proosed amendments of the rules of the Fiftyfirst Congress, which were provisionally adopted early in the session to govern this House. Two interesting discussions relieved the monotony of the technical debate. One was precipitated by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the banking and currency committee, who made a fight against the proposition to drop the committee on banking and currency from the list of committees privileged to report bills to the House at any time. A partisan debate resulted, in which Mr. Walker was supported by the Democrats and a Republican contingent which included many free-silver men. The last Congress had added the committees on banking and currency and coinage, weights and measures to the privieged list, but the committee on rules decided not to alter the list of the Fifty-first Congress, which did not include them. Mr. Walker failed to carry his point. Mr. Hep- has 160 to 170 pieces of property. He asburn, of Iowa, inspired the second discussion by an amendment to direct the Speaker to recognize any member who addressed own townspeople wanted to give him more him when no other member was on the floor. | time. and spoke against the growing power given by the rules to the Speaker. He withdrew his proposition, however, after a speech by

deprived. The discussion of the rules was At the opening of the session Mr. Tawney, Republican, offered a resolution relating to pension claims. It recited that it was frequently charged by pensioners and applieants that the medical division of the Pension Bureau fails to properly regard the reports and findings in pension claims made by various boards of the United States exnining surgeons, and declared that it was lue to the officials of the department, to ensioners and the public that the truth or alsity of the charges be made known. alled on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of the reports and findings by boards of examining surgeons, irrespec-tive of locality, in the first fifty claims for riginal invalid pensions rejected on medical grounds after Nov. 1, 1891; after Sept. 1, 893, and Oct. 1, 1895. An objection to its deration was made by Mr. McClellan. Mr. Odell offered a resolution to direct the committee on banking and currency to reaws, giving power to banking associations to invest not to exceed 50 per cent, of their lawful reserves in bonds of the United States, to be hereafter issued under the acts of June 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878. Objection was made to Mr. Odell's resolution, and it was referred to the committee.

DEBATE ON THE RULES. Then the changes in the House rules recommended by the committee on rules were ported by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and were debated section by section. Mr. Dearmond offered an amendment, providing for deduction from members' pay for absences not due to sickness, or sickness in the family. Mr. W. A. Stone assured the House that the only effect of enforcement of the rule in the last House had been to increase the sick list. Although Mr. Dearmond endeavored to obtain the year and nays, his request was refused-39 to 182-and the amendment was lost by about the same rote, several Democrats voting against it. When the rule giving certain committees eave to report to the House at any time was reached it created a decided breeze. Ir. Walker, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, asked why that committee had been omitted from the list, and ffered an amendment to include his comnittee, Mr. Bailey offered an amendment to Mr. Walker's amendment, including the committee on coinage. After a somewhat animated debate, in which Mr. Walker accused Mr. Dalzell of having taken his comnittee to the door and kicked it out, Mr. Bailey's amendment was defeated-111 to Mr. Walker's amendment was then defeated-112 to 160.

Another surprise was brought into the debate by Mr. Hepburn, who made a vigorous speech against the usual rule putting in the ands of the Speaker discretion in the matter of recognizing members to speak. He said that if any principle was well tablished it was the equality of every stituency with every other on the floor, yet nembers were surrendering their power and their equal rights to the Speaker and putting into his hands the power to paralyze constituency through a whole Congress. Mr. Hepburn would make it the Speaker's luty to recognize the member who first ad-Mr. Henderson replied that a startling in-

novation was proposed. He conceded that great power was given the Speaker, but nder any other system every member would have to be heard on every question. It was proper that the Speaker should first recoggize the members of the committee which reported any bill under discussion. Mr. Bell seconded Mr. Hepburn, saying that the seven Populist members sented 1,600,000 votes, yet they tically without rights on the floor, they had no places on important committees and no one of them had been permitted to open his mouth for five weeks. He complained that the State of Maine monopolized the leadership of the House with four important places, while the State of Colorado was

not recognized, although it had single counties with more wealth than Main When Mr. Bell concluded Mr. Hepburn ose and said: "I desire to withdraw my amendment," and there was great applause and shouts of laughter on the Republican side. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until

Four Little Travelers. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10. - Four little

hildren, ranging from three to eleven years of age, started to-day on a long by themselves from California to New York. Their father and mother died recently at the town of Loomis, near Auburn, in this State, and they are going East to be adopted by relatives. The oldest of the children Charles Aahren, eleven years old. His sister Dora is nine years old, and George and Harry, his younger brothers, are aged, might think, and a modern goldbug would respectively, seven and three. They are eration is the eight-hour movement. The be sure to think, that this change in prices all in good health, and form an interesting delegates generally favor a reduction in had resulted from overproduction and im-

provements in methods of production and father was a Mason, and the Masoni Lodge at Auburn is looking out for the fare of the children.

RESULT OF A SPREE.

One Woman Burned to Death, Another Fatally and Two Men Badly Injured.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 10 .- Mrs. La Moire, aged fifty-three years, was burned to death in her home to-day, and her daughter-inlaw, Anna La Moire, aged twenty-eight, was so terribly burned that she is lying at the point of death at the hospital. After the fire was put out the father and son were found in a closet connected with the louse, naked and almost unconscious from intoxication. burned, but not dangerously so. The police say that a lamp was upset during some sort of a fracas, and that the inmates of the house were too drunk to put out the fire. The building was not badly damaged.

OVERISSUE OF \$100,000

FORGED WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS DISCOVERED AT LOUISVILLE.

Affairs of Bartley, Johnson & Co. and the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company in a Bad Tangle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10-The failure of Bartley, Johnson & Co. and the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company is further complicated by the news that forged warehouse receipts to the amount of \$100,000 had turned up. There has been an overissue of warehouse receipts which will amount to probably \$125,000 or more, which has been made within the past eighteen months by David Bartley, one of the members of the firm of Bartley, Johnson & Co., and secretary of the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company. The revelations have been a surprise to his associates, and it will be some days before the assignee can make any statement about the matter. Mr. Atilla Cox, president of the Columbia Finance Company, the assignee, was asked this morning for a statement. He declined to make any, but said that as far as the examination of the affairs of the government went there were certain facts which confirmed the belief that there had been an overissue of receipts and that on this account he was making every effort to get at a comparison of receipts with these entries. When that comparison is furnished

condition of these securities. Information from other sources is to the have been placed with the trade, but use only as collateral for loans, and that of this collateral \$70,000 is held by Louisville parties and \$35,000 in New York and Chicaro. The hope is still expressed by the fir.h that the assets will be sufficient to discharge all liabilities, including these re-ceipts, originals and duplicates. These revelations have been a complete surprise to Colonel Tilford, who for two years has given so much attention to his official duties as the head of the board of pu safety that he was not familiar with the financial affairs of his company, save in a general way, and the responsibility seems to rest solely with David Bartley, who is now in New York, having left here three days ago.

A Builder of Cheap Houses. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10 .- A. C. Ady, dwellng house builder, assigned to-day. Assets, \$554,000; Habilities; \$400,000. Benjamin Monett, assignee, has selected Frank A. Davis and Henry Vercoe as his attorneys. Ady signed on account of out-of-town creditors coming in and taking judgments while his

Mr. Ady has been a builder of what was cailed cheap houses. The houses had all modern conveniences, but were put togeth-Mr. Bell, of Colorado, who claimed that it | er with nails, looked well, had good tenwould secure for the Populist members the ants when not sold, and his career as a recognition of which, he claimed, they were | builder was looked on as remarkable. He kept a corps of employes who were not subject to call by walking delgates, and hence never had cause to fear a strike among his workmen. Mr. Ady was a useful table-looking style. People all over city are living in houses bought from Mr. Adv which have not been fully paid for. More local persons are interested in this assignment than would have been in that of any other firm or individual in the city Four creditors prior to noon had filed claims in court, and a number of other creditors had attorneys at work on claims. The annual income of the property is \$40,-982; valuation of property, \$279,000; incumbrance on property, \$279,000; floating debt, There are without doubt many preferred creditors, such as mortgage holders. E. R. Sharp and Katherin Mother are among those making foreclosures on Adv.

> Failure in the Wool Trade. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.-Keene, Sutterlee & Co., of 421 North Third street, one of the largest exporting and importing firms of this city, failed to-day. It is stated that

the liabilities will exceed \$500,000. The Equitable Trust Company was appointed receiver by the court. Executions were issued against the firm on judgment notes by Mary G. Forepaugh, widow of the show-man, for \$67,730, and against Frederick W. Sutterlee individually for a similar amount, goat skins on this continent, having trading stations throughout South America and in Asia and Africa. It also shippe coffees and spices. Until a year ago the firm was Keene, Sutterlee & Co., limited. It was organized under the laws of New York. Mr. Sutterlee, the manager, is a lieutenant colonel on Governor Hastings's staff. Originally the house was established by English capital, but five years ago the foreign interests were bought out. John M. Fenlin, an extensive glazed kid manufacturer, was forced to the wall by the

failure. His liabilities are \$80,000. Bones Disappears. AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10.-An attachment served by the sheriff on the warehouse of John P. Bones, a cotton factor, startled Augusta to-day. No failure in the history of this city has caused such a widespread sensation. Mr. Bones's troubles came about through speculations in futures. The exact amount of the liabilities are not known, but it is believed they will approximate \$50,000, Fleming, Thomas & Co., bankers, are creditors in the sum of \$30,000, a relative \$10,000 and a Western house \$10,000. Many sensational rumors are afloat. Bones left Au-

gusta on Dec. 28. His whereabouts are un-Failure of a Promoting Company. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 10 .- The Brunswick Company, organized here in 1887, and capitalized at \$5,000,000, was yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver by United States Judge Speer, at Macon, on the application of the Knickerbocker Trust Com-pany, of New York, holders of \$300,000 first mortgage bonds, J. N. Talley, of Macon, was named receiver. The company's stock was once listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and at one time was worth 34, but has been without value in recent years.

The company was organized to promote various industrial enterprises. Other Business Troubles, NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- Spaulding, Jenings & Co., steel manufacturers at Jersey City, N. J., to-day assigned to Charles T. Hairland for the benefit of creditors. The firm is composed of Thomas H. Spaulding and Robert E. Jennings. Thomas H. Spaulding, manufacturer of bleycle fittings at Buffalo, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., has assigned to John R. Keim, without

preference. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.-This evening ger & Wheeler, incorporated wholesale dealers in drugs, assigned to Charles R. Wheeler. The liabilities are: Capital stock, \$250,-000; bills payable, \$166,107. The assets: Stock on hand, \$223,857; bills receivable, \$173,776. The principal creditor is the Merchants' National Bank, \$39,000.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 10 .- Howard & Haynie, of this city, owners of one of the largest retail dry-goods houses at the head of the lakes, made an assignment late this afternoon. No statement of assets or liabilities

can be obtained. Rod Mill Workers.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10 .- The first annual convention of the National Association of Rod Mill Workers is being held in this city. Delegates are present from nearly all the leading iron manufacturing centers The most important business under consid-